

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ended 31st December, 1925.



To the

SOUTH STONEHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I beg to hand you my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1925.

General Statistics.

Area	17,000 acres
Population—for Birth Rate	12,800
For Death Rate	12,520
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	2,353
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£300
Rateable Value	£88,695

The chief occupations of the district are Agriculture, Aeroplane Works and Yacht Building.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	M.	F.	
Legitimate	105	95	
Illegitimate	3	1	Total 204

The Birth Rate for the District per 1000 population is 15.9, and for the last five years

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
23.5	19.6	19.3	18.3	19.6

The Birth Rate for England and Wales is 18.3 per 1000 population.

Deaths.

M.	F.	
55	63	Total 118

The corrected Death Rate for the District is 8.4 per 1000 population.

The standard Death Rate for the District is 9.4, and for the last five years is :

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
10.9	10.2	10.5	9.7	9.1

The Death Rate for England and Wales is 12.2 per 1000 population.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of child birth :

From Sepsis	1
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Deaths of Infants from under one year of age :

	M.	F.	
Legitimate	6	7	
Illegitimate	1	0	Total 14

The Infant mortality for the District is 68.6 per 1000 births, and for the last five years :

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
44.0	82.9	66.9	69.5	48.5

The Infantile mortality for England and Wales is 75.0 per 1000 births.

Deaths from Measles	1	Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	3		

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

1. **Tuberculosis** is dealt with by the County Council.
2. **Maternity.** The County Council provide Hospital accommodation for Maternity cases.
3. **Children.** There is no special Hospital accommodation for children.
4. **Fever.** The District Council have an agreement with the Eastleigh U.D.C., whereby cases of infectious diseases are admitted to Eastleigh U.D. Infectious Hospital as required.
5. **Small Pox.** The County Council provide Hospital accommodation for Small Pox. There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the District.

Ambulance Facilities.

A. For infectious cases :

The District Council has an arrangement with the Eastleigh U.D. Council whereby the Eastleigh Infectious Disease Ambulance is available for removal of infectious cases occurring in the District.

B. For non infectious and accident cases.

The District Council do not make any ambulance provision for these cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases are provided by the County Council.

There is one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre situate in the District, namely, Botley.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Dr. A. S. PERN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.

Mr. W. R. COWELL, M.I.M.C.E., A.R.S.I., *Sanitary Inspector.*

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A. General.

There is no provision for general nursing made by the District Council. This work is provided locally in each Parish by voluntary subscription.

B. For Infectious Diseases.

There is no permanent provision for the nursing of infectious diseases, but the District Council provide a temporary nurse when this is required.

Midwives.

The District Council do not employ or subsidise midwives.

The number of midwives practising in the area is six.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER. The Southampton Corporation supply water to the greater portion of the District and the supply is constant. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of the houses are supplied direct from the mains. the remaining 40 per cent are supplied from shallow wells.

There is always a possibility of contamination from soakage from gardens.

No Plumbo-Solvent action has been detected during the past five years.

Upwards of 50 supplies have been condemned during the last five years. The remedy has been to connect the various houses to the mains.

The usual form of contamination has been by sewage.

RIVERS OR STREAMS. No pollution of rivers has been detected, but the water conveyed by a stream in Hedge End was analysed recently and condemned, The cause of pollution being sewage contamination.

The action taken was the service of notices on the various owners to connect to the main.

DRAINAGE OR SEWERAGE. The principal form of sewage disposal is by cesspool, situated according to the Public Health Act. This appears sufficient and Bye-laws exist to deal with nuisances arising from overflow, etc.

The village of Netley Abbey is being sewered and the effluent screened and passed into the Southampton Water. This scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of houses in the District are provided with W.C.'s, 45 per cent. with earth closets and the remaining 5 per cent. with privy pits.

The privy pits are being abolished at every opportunity and the ones now remaining are in isolated positions.

SCAVENGING. The Parishes of Hamble, Hound (in part) and Millbrook are scavenged by contract.

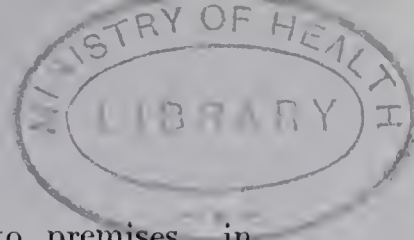
Hamble and Millbrook have a scheme for the removal of refuse and cleansing of earth closets.

Hound (in part) has a scheme for removal of house refuse only.

Bye-laws exist for the cleansing of cesspools by tenants in all Parishes.

Moveable ashbins with proper covers are provided in the above mentioned Parishes.

Six fixed receptacles have been abolished in favour of the moveable type. The number of the fixed type in the District is very small and these are kept under observation.



SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA. I have made 105 visits to premises in connection with infectious diseases, schools, nuisances, water supply and defective houses. The nuisances have been abated and the defects in houses remedied.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. No case of nuisance from smoke has been recorded. No factories exist in the District to cause such nuisance.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS. Bye laws exist for control of :

Slaughter Houses.	Offensive Trades	General Nuisances.
Swing Boats.	Tents, Vans and Sheds.	

No lodging house, offensive trades or accommodation for hop pickers exist in the district.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice.

SCHOOLS. Ten schools exist in the District.

These are provided with water from the main. Their sanitary condition is good.

The action taken for the prevention of spread of infectious diseases is by visiting the school, inspection of the scholars and the tracing and isolation of contacts.

HOUSING. The general housing conditions of the various Parishes is given below.

BOTLEY. Conditions are very fair. 16 houses have been provided by the Council under the Housing Act of 1919.

BURSLEDON. Conditions fair, but about twenty more houses appear necessary in this Parish. A proposed Housing Scheme was stopped by the Ministry in 1921.

CHILWORTH. No shortage. Conditions very fair.

HAMBLE. Conditions good. The Council's Housing Scheme of eight houses was completed in 1922.

The efforts of private builders is very good in this Parish.

HEDGE END. There is a shortage of twenty houses in this Parish. The Council's Housing Scheme of twenty houses was completed in 1922.

No measures are contemplated to meet this shortage as there are signs that private enterprise will shortly provide more housing accommodation.

HOUND. The shortage in the Parish is represented by 31 applications for Council houses as they become vacant.

A Housing Scheme comprising forty houses was completed in 1922. The majority of these houses are occupied by two families.

MILLBROOK. The shortage in this Parish is acute on account of the fact that over 100 houses are in a very poor condition.

A scheme for one hundred houses was stopped by the Ministry in 1921.

The Council are now proceeding with a scheme for the erection of 34 houses in an effort to partially remedy these conditions.

NORTH STONEHAM. The Housing Conditions in this Parish are satisfactory.

WEST END. The conditions in this Parish are good, due to private enterprise, and to the Council's scheme of twenty-eight houses, which was completed in 1922.

OVERCROWDING. The extent of overcrowding is not great.

The cause is due to the shortage of houses in the Parishes described above, also by the large families of the agricultural population and low wages.

No action was taken for overcrowding in 1925.

FITNESS OF HOUSES. The general standard of housing in the District is very fair for a Rural District.

The character of defects in unfit houses are mainly defective roofs and ceilings, and limewhiting.

These defects are sometimes due to want of care on the part of the occupants, and in the case of leasehold property, by want of proper supervision by the owners.

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN RE UNFIT HOUSES.. The houses in the various Parishes are kept under observation and notices are served under the Public Health Acts or Housing Acts where necessary.

Conditions as far as they affect water supply are very fair.

Samples are taken from suspected wells and if found polluted, notices are served to remedy, the remedy being in almost every case connection to the Company's main.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. Conditions are very fair for a Rural District, and every effort is made to abolish privy pits.

Earth closets are only allowed if they communicate directly with the external air.

REFUSE DISPOSAL. Refuse is removed by contract in the three most populous Parishes and is buried or burnt in the remaining portion of the District.

Notices to remove any accumulation are served on the occupants at once. Bye-laws exist for this purpose.

UNHEALTHY AREAS. No unhealthy area exists in the District and no complaints have been received.

BYE-LAWS re LODGINGS, TENTS, VANS and SHEDS. No lodging houses exist in the area.

The Bye-laws for Tents, Vans and Sheds contain all provisions necessary and there appears no need for revision.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Generally, the Authority have not found it necessary to take any special action except as regards the Parish of Millbrook and for which a small Housing Scheme is being prepared in view of the condition of a number of houses in this Parish.

The Council have already adopted Section 23 of the Public Health Act to enable them to deal with defective drainage.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :

(i) By Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	None
(ii) By other bodies or persons	.....	.....	.....	46

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	.....	.....	59
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	.....	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	.....	.....	54

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	9
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By Owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made					5

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|-----|--|-------|------|
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | | 3 |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ..... | Nil. |
| (5) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | | Nil. |

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY. The supply produced within the District is wholesome. No milk is brought into the area.

The general arrangements for supply and distribution are adequate.

The administration of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915, and the Amendment Act, 1922, and the Dairies and Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, is in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

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| (1) | Action taken as to tuberculosis. Cattle:—
Cattle proved to be tuberculous are slaughtered. | |
| (2) | Number of licences for sale of milk under special designation | Nil. |
| (3) | Refusal or revocation of licences | Nil. |
| (4) | Results of Bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk | Nil. |

MEAT. Arrangements are made for inspection of meat at the time of slaughter by receipt of notification from the butcher or others intending to kill. Handbills have been printed and distributed in the various Parishes which shew the penalty for non-compliance.

No method of marking is observed.

All meat condemned is cut up or buried.

Shops, stores and vehicles are inspected at uncertain times.

There are no public slaughter houses in the District.

The number of private slaughter houses in use in the District is as follows:—

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925.	In Dec. 1925.
Registered	2	2	2
Licenced	0	4	4
Total	2	6	6

OTHER FOODS. Bakchouses and other premises where food is stored or exposed for sale are inspected at uncertain times.

The sanitary condition is fairly good throughout the district.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the period 1920 to 1925 has generally been average for the District, with exception of 1921, when there was an extensive epidemic of Scarlet Fever in the Parish of Hedge End.

The spread of Scarlet Fever has usually been due to the fact that the cases are very mild and children are at school or not isolated until the rash has actually appeared.

The source of diphtheria has been usually traced by the swabbing of an entire school to certain children who gave positive results to the swabbing, and the spread of the disease has been controlled after the isolation and treatment of these cases so discovered.

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free of cost by the District Council and is promptly used.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is carried out by the County Council free of charge.

Isolation of infectious disease is carried out at the patients home when possible. When this is not possible cases are sent to the Eastleigh Urban District Infectious Hospital at Chandlersford, with which authority the District Council has an agreement for the admission of cases. Carrier cases have either been isolated and treated at home or admitted to Hospital.

The Schick and Dick tests have not been used, neither have the artificial methods of immunization against scarlet fever and diphtheria been used.

When cases of infectious disease are isolated at home, disinfectants are supplied as soon as possible and when infection has ceased, fumigation is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

A steam disinfecter has been obtained by the District Council and is available for use as required.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, their belongings and premises, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

Notifiable diseases during the year, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever	24	5	Nil.
Diphtheria	9	8	2
Enteric Fever	1	1	1*
Opthalmia neonatorum	3	0	0
Erysipelas	3	0	0

* This death was transferred from the Harrogate U.D.

Age incidence of the above Infectious Diseases.

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-4</i>	<i>5-10</i>	<i>10-15</i>	<i>15-20</i>	<i>20-35</i>	<i>45-65</i>	<i>65-over.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever		1	2	12	7	2				24
Diphtheria	2	1	1	4	1					9
Enteric Fever						1				1
Erysipelas							1	1	1	3

Deaths

Diphtheria		1	1							2
Enteric Fever								1		1*
Erysipelas							1			1

* This death was transferred from the Harrogate U.D.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

<i>Age</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>	
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>				<i>Pulmonary.</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1			1					
5	1	1		2				1
10				1				
15		1						
20	1		1		1			
25	4	2				2		
35							1	
45	1				2			
55	1		1		1			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	4	3	3	4	2	1	1

No action was taken by the Council under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There were no cases of Puerpural Fever or Poliomyelitis during 1925.

There was a considerable epidemic of measles during the early part of the year. There was only one death and the number of cases in which severe complications developed was very small. This is to a certain extent accounted for by the fact that the public still are under the impression that measles is notifiable, with the result that medical advice is usually obtained, and cases are consequently nursed with much greater care than was the case before notification came into force.

The amount of Whooping Cough and epidemic Diarrhoea has been small.

There were three cases of Opthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year. These cases were treated at home and vision was unimpaired.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED S. PERN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925 for the Rural District Council of South Stoncham, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	5	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	51	4	0
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	11	2	0
Total	67	6	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars:	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of offences in respect to which Pro- secutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	1		
	unsuitable or defective	2		
	not separate for sexes			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)				
Other Offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories, and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	6	6	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

ALFRED S. PERN, *Medical Officer of Health.*

